An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

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Wages Increased

Sanatorium at New Denver Faces Shortage of Aides

NEW DENVER, B.C.—One of the brighter spots in the generally unfortunate picture of the evacuation has been the improvement in the facilities for the care of Japanese tuberculosis patients.

Facing south and looking out from Union Bay on picturesque Slocan Lake, a well-equipped 80-bed sanatorium specially built for evacuee patients, was completed early in 1943, and later a "pavilion" was built close by to house the improved patients.

On Sunday visiting hours of 2-3, the sanatorium neighborhood takes on a minor festive atmosphere with well-dressed visitors, mostly friends and relatives of the patients, thronging the well-kept lawns and the concrete promenade in front of the sanatorium.

But all was not well internally; the constant bugbear in the management has been the shortage of nurses' aides and orderlies. One reason for the shortage was low pay—$37.50 per month and board—and the other reason was fear of infection.

LOSS OF HELP

A large part of the hospital help had been supplied up till now by ex-patients and relatives of patients. But the Japanese Division's policy of dispersing the evacuees east of the Rockies has resulted recently in a further loss of help, mostly young people.

Several weeks ago when Commissioner T. B. Pickersgill came on an inspection tour, the sanatorium was short-handed five persons. Wages were upped $7.50 to $45, and a call was sent out to older women to act as aides.

One doctor commented: "The Japanese fear the disease too much, and that fear is there because they lack real sympathy for the patients."

(Continued on Page 8)

Road Camp Repats Moved into Tashme

THUNDER RIVER, B.C.—Twenty persons from this road camp and over ten persons from the Pyramid camp have applied to sail on the first boat for Japan. Applications were received by R.C.M.P. officers who came for this purpose in the end of March.

The repatriates for the first boat have received notices from guards at Blue River to proceed to Tashme on April 10.

Notices have also been received that repats for the later boats as well as those remaining in Canada may move out of road camps into other employment.

The Pyramid camp has now been closed, and the remaining workers moved to Thunder River. Some have moved into independent employment in local mills.

3000 Japanese Americans Held For Deportation Get Releases

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Almost three thousand persons of Japanese ancestry who renounced their United States citizenship allegedly under duress and who asked removal to Japan as dangerous enemy aliens have been granted Department of Justice releases from detention, the American Civil Liberties Union News reported recently.

To date, 2,792 persons have been released though none have had their citizenship restored. This number is expected to mount over the 3,000 mark as the government act on the cases of renunciants formerly detained at Bismarck, North Dakota, as well as those at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

When the Tule Lake centre closed on March 23, 365 renunciants were shipped to Crystal City, Texas, alien internment camp. Release orders came through up to the time of the train's departure, and a number of persons ordered released were removed from the train. It is expected that some of the 365 persons sent to Crystal City will be eventually released as the orders come through.

Nisei G.I. Weds Movie Actress

TOKYO, Japan.—A Japanese American officer in the U.S. Army of Occupation in Japan was married on April 6 to Mitsuko Miura, Japanese movie actress.

The officer, Lieut. George H. Godo, of Los Angeles, met his bride when he visited her Tokyo studio last October in his capacity as a Signal Corps officer.

They will live in Japan after Godo returns from a short trip to visit his parents in Los Angeles. The bride will continue her career. Godo expects to represent an American firm in Japan after he is discharged.

The wedding was held in the 42nd General hospital chapel. The ceremony was performed by Army Chaplain Freeman Parker.

Lieut. Godo recently obtained special permission from Army headquarters for the marriage. He is believed to be the first American soldier of Japanese ancestry to be married in Japan.

Former Alderman H. D. Wilson Facing Court Martial

LONDON, England—Maj. Halford D. Wilson, former Vancouver alderman, appeared April 15 before a Canadian Army general court martial charged with using improper language to a duty officer at Canadian military headquarters in London last March 24, according to Associated Press reports.

Maj. Wilson, who is in his early forties, has been accused of being "very pugilistic in his language about all forebears of personnel of Canadian military headquarters."

When reminded that he was swearing in the presence of ladies, Maj. Wilson said: "Get those ... women out of here." He was not drunk said a witness.

More Niseis Released From Internment Camp

More Niseis have been released from internment camp 101 at Angler, Ont., in the beginning of April. They are being placed in employment in various parts of Ontario.

It is reported that all Niseis who wish to remain in Canada, and who applied for release were given an opportunity to leave internment.

Letter Reveals Niseis Had Narrow Escape

Sgts. Suzuki and Nogami Among Seven Survivors Out of Twenty-three Persons Involved Recently in Flying Boat Accident at Singapore Naval Base

TORONTO, Ont.—Two Japanese Canadians, Sgt. George David Suzuki and Sgt. Fred Nogami, reported involved in a Singapore airplane crash on March 27 escaped with relatively minor injuries, it was revealed in a letter from a soldier in Singapore. The letter was addressed to Toshizo Suzuki, father of one of the injured Niseis.

According to the letter, Sgt. Nogami is already out of the hospital. He escaped with only a "slight scratch" on the right corner of his forehead.

Sgt. Suzuki is still in the Yamato Hospital. He is believed to have suffered a fractured arm, and is also due for a quick release.

NARROW ESCAPE

The Niseis were lucky, the letter stated, because out of 23 persons on the Sunderland flying boat, only seven survived, and one of them is in a critical condition. Little hope is held for the safety of six persons still missing.

The details of the accident were described as related by Sgt. Nogami.

The Sunderland took off around 3:30 in the morning of March 27. It climbed to about 200 feet when two engines came to a dead stop.

The pilot tried to make a landing in the dark. The flying boat barely missed a small island, but could not avoid a barge moored behind the island. The tail end was thrown off and the plane burst into flames.

The Niseis were seated in the rear of the plane. Otherwise it is doubtful if they could have avoided serious injury, the letter said.

The pilot and the crew were able to escape, being in the upper part of the plane, but those sitting in the lower deck were trapped by the water and the flames.

The writer expressed a hope that the letter would serve to release the relatives of the Niseis from undue anxiety.

Burnaby School Board Bars Surrender Plaques

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Anticipating possible return of Japanese to Burnaby, the local School Board refused to approve placing of plaques bearing Japanese surrender signatures in schools in the municipality, reported the Vancouver Province, April 12.

The Principals and Vice-Principals' Association had recommended refusal because "Japanese children may be back in our schools."

The association felt the presence of such plaques in the schools would be an evidence of racial discrimination.

Hidaka Among Delegates of Labor Youth Which Presented Brief

TORONTO, Ont.—Kunio Hidaka, executive secretary for the Citizenship Defence Committee, was among the numerous delegates of the National Federation of Labor Youth who presented a brief to the federal government at Ottawa this week.

The 19-page mimeographed brief covers a wide field—employment and wages, veterans' rehabilitation, health, education, preservation of peace, and civil liberties.

It contains a large number of recommendations in varied fields, such as rescission of wage control order, establishment of 65 cents minimum wage, equal pay for women, hot lunches for school children, establishment of National Youth Administration, better deal in general for veterans including an assurance that they will not be forced to accept employment of "dead end" nature or which pay low wages.

In the international field, the brief recommends support of the United Nations, and breaking off relations with Spain. The brief also urges the government to "discourage anti-Soviet press campaigns."

CIVIL LIBERTIES

Of special interest to Japanese Canadians is the section dealing with civil liberties. After briefly outlining the treatment of Canadian Japanese during the war, the brief makes the following recommendations:

"That all discriminatory legislation be revoked and full citizenship rights be accorded all persons of Japanese ancestry on a basis equal with other Canadian residents. More particularly, the deportation orders-in-council should be rescinded immediately, and all restrictions on travel, employment and occupations removed.

"In addition, full compensation should be made for losses sustained through evacuation and full restitution should be made for property losses and 'returned' where requested by their owners."

Housing, Not Jobs, is the Problem of Eastern Relocatees

WINNIPEG, Man.—Despite the fact that Canada is just emerging from a period of depressed employment condition which followed the end of the war, the evacuees in eastern Canada have come through without any serious hardship [illegible] due to unemployment. [illegible] much better than [illegible].

Although [illegible] of the over[illegible] civilian life, the [illegible] war plants, and [illegible] are still important [illegible] in the employment [illegible] the prospects for the coming [illegible] regarded with optimism by practically every politician and economist.

In Winnipeg, there has not been [a] case where an evacuee has [been] unemployed for any length of time. Although alternative jobs are not as plentiful as formerly, the bush jobs, at good wages, are always open.

OTHER CENTRES

Reports from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and other centres are all on the optimistic side.

It is likely that the only cases in which evacuees remained unemployed have been cases where certain types of jobs were being sought, and where they were unwilling to take what was available at the time. This choosing of type of jobs, it is said, accounts for a substantial part of the figures shown in unemployment reports. After a period of wartime boom, workers are not always eager to take lower-paying peace time jobs. An example of this is the acute shortage in domestic help.

[illegible]

On the brighter side, the evacuees never have to contend with the coast problem of seeking "same pay for the same work." In Woodfibre, Ocean Falls, etc., it was usually the case that the orientals were paid a lower scale of wages than the "whites." That difference in rate, it is recalled, was due to a clause (demanded by the employers) in the minimum wage laws for forest and sawmill workers which permitted employers to hire 25 percent of their help at a lower than minimum wage.

The wider field of employment for the evacuees in eastern Canada is also an encouraging factor. In Montreal, people belonging to the Tailors' union or to the Garment Manufacturers' union are reportedly receiving many times the pay they received on the Pacific coast.

Another item on the bright side is an indication that evacuees everywhere are cautiously starting out in private businesses. This feature is expected to become increasingly marked in the next few years.

HOUSING SHORTAGE

One present difficulty acknowledged by evacuees in every city is the housing shortage. Without devoting full time to house-hunting, it is next to impossible to find suitable living accommodations. Especially is this true in the case of families with small children.

In Montreal, it is reported that a queue forms whenever an apartment is advertised for rent.

It is difficult to foretell when this situation will ease, but from present indications, housing shortage seems to be one of those things that will remain with us for a considerable time yet.

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With Courage and Vision

It is generally recognized that one of the more important factors which have retarded the permanent resettlement of the Japanese Canadians in eastern Canada is the existence of restrictions which were imposed on them during the war.

These restrictions cover a wide range of activities, and includes the rights to purchase and lease lands, to move or change residences freely, to enter certain cities and areas, and in some localities to operate businesses freely.

Little good is being served by the continued existence of these restrictions, and the demand for their removal should have the whole-hearted support of all Japanese Canadians.

But apart from the desirability of having these restrictions removed, the restrictions themselves should not be made an excuse for hesitation and timidity on the part of the evacuees.

During the war, the majority of evacuees, particularly the Isseis, feared post-war uncertainty. They were uneasy about possible racial discrimination in eastern Canada, and they were almost sure that the post-war would be a time of great depression. And these fears have contributed to their unwillingness to move out of British Columbia.

Now, however, they are made to realize that there is little discrimination in eastern Canada, and that the termination of the war has resulted in no heightened ill-feeling against the people of Japanese race. Nor does serious depression threaten Canada in the foreseeable future—on the contrary Canada stands at the threshold of a period of great economic expansion.

The New Canadian has consistently stressed the advisability of moving east, and it feels that the wisdom of this policy is being vindicated.

It is, of course, important to seek the restoration of our rights as Canadian citizens and to demand the removal of war-imposed restrictions. Neither should we give up the struggle to obtain just indemnity for losses suffered through the forced evacuation. But it is equally important to rid ourselves of any distrust or timidity in facing the future problems of resettlement.

It is worth noting that a number of Niseis, and Isseis too, have tackled the problem of re-establishing themselves in the east with remarkable success. It has been amply shown by their examples that, with sufficient courage and vision, the restrictions imposed on the evacuees need not be barriers to ambition and enterprise.

Outstanding among the successful relocatees are those who have set themselves up in their own businesses. True, most of these people have just started out and face a period of hardship and experimentation, but their future is far brighter than that of the majority who laid no plans and who during the war lived only from day to day on the theory that nothing could be certain until after the war.

The promising relocatees are emerging today, and it is probably safe to predict that years from now when the evacuation and resettlement has become a memory, there will be a group of outstandingly successful Niseis. It is our belief that these will be Niseis who have the faith and determination today to plan for the future, not those who are lost in hesitation before the immediate problems and difficulties.

Two Choice in English

Canadian school teachers had better modify that rule which says the verb "to be" must take the same case after it as before. And if you notice that the above sentence ends with a preposition, that too is now accepted.

When Winston Churchill said "This is me," he has confirmed what we have always sneakingly suspected—that it sounds phony when people say, "It is I."

What must be realized, especially by the teachers of languages, is that the English language is not static. Changes in usage are constantly occurring, and what was correct yesterday may be outmoded and wrong today.

A columnist in the New York Times magazine writes:

"The 'American' language, as opposed to formal English, admits a lot of things grammarians used to throw their hands up about. Gone are the subtle distinctions between 'shall' and 'will,' 'would' and 'should,' 'may' and 'can' and even the use of 'who' for 'whom' no longer affrights English teachers as it once did: in the scale of grammatical sins, saying 'Who do you want?' is several levels below 'Whom are you?' for instance."

The same columnist also favors "different than" to different from", quoting Prof. Walter Barnes of New York University who says: "'Different than' is simply good American."

This leads up naturally to the question: Which should the Canadians adopt, formal English usage or the Americanized version? Common sense seems to favor the latter though the conservative element in Canada is strong enough to hold fast to English in its purer form.

Every month hundreds of American books and magazines come into Canada. School children reading these books may write "center" for "centre," "cigaret" for "cigarette" and be marked wrong. This is a pity since our sense of spelling comes from our reading. In some cases experts of the English language have bent sufficiently to allow two forms, as in the word program. There is no reason why we can't scrap the more complicated form.

We are inclined to feel that Canada, whose culture is more closely tied to our southern neighbor than to Great Britain, should yield graciously to the Americanized version of English.

"Mild, with rain"

Some of us who left Vancouver under somewhat abrupt circumstances in 1942 may experience a sort of satisfaction on learning that the said city is drying itself up (unless it is being redrenched by April showers) after an unusually wet winter and spring. Since October 1, it is reported, Vancouver has had 11.34 more inches of rain than usual and 100 hours less sunshine than average.

Consequently the Vancouverites are suffering from an unusual number of colds, and, it is presumed, consuming an unusually heavy dosage of cod liver oil to make up for vitamin D deficiency.

Meanwhile letters to a Vancouver newspaper are engaged in a spirited controversy regarding the effect of damp climate on T.B. This controversy calls to mind the fact that at one time the T.B. incident among B.C. Japanese was alarmingly high. Although the rate had fallen off even before evacuation, we have a feeling that the rate has dropped still further since the evacuation.

Here in Winnipeg, the dampness of Vancouver's weather is quite generally recognized. Whenever there is a stretch of rain, which does not occur frequently, it reminds many of Vancouver. People have confessed that they moved away from the coast to get away from the rain. They would rather take the cold.

Back on the coast the climate is "mild" they say. But we remember that the "mild" was usually in combination "with rain."

Canadian Brides

From the Pacific Citizen

While thousands of foreign brides of American GIs are coming into this country to join their husbands, two others in Canada are barred by our discriminatory immigration and naturalization laws from entering the United States with their husbands.

The two are Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry. Their husbands are a former sergeant with the U.S. armed forces and a lieutenant still in service.

Canadian wives of American servicemen are admitted into this country unless they are of ancestry that makes them ineligible to citizenship by naturalization. Thus it is that these Nisei Canadian brides cannot accompany their husbands to the country for which they served.

This outrageous discrimination, purely on the basis of race, makes doubly obvious the inconsistencies of our immigration and naturalization laws.

Particularly because of the similarity between the Canadian and American cultures, the Nisei Canadian brides are far closer to their American husbands than thousands of foreign wives and their American soldier husbands. There is no language barrier nor major cultural differences.

The inadequacies of our immigration policy, which was written to meet the alleged "needs" of an earlier day, become more glaring as we go closer toward the maturity of our democracy.

Perhaps some way can be devised by which these Nisei brides of Canadian citizenship can be allowed to enter this country. The law should not be allowed to keep American soldier husbands apart from their wives.

G Sing With ITO

On A Trip to Hirosh[ima]

Cairo, and the Pyramids of Gizeh

Part VII

IN CAIRO there are many beautiful and modern buildings. The parks are many and well kept. Recreational and entertainment facilities are many. It's aristocracy has homes like those in Hollywood.

The weather is warm but bearable. Native-grown fruits, such as oranges, bananas, pineapples, etc., can be bought anywhere. The variety of grades available is really incredible. The prices of foreign goods are extremely high but native goods are cheap. However there is no set price and everything must be bargained for.

Life in Cairo is similar to life in most parts of the Middle East. The people live an easy-going life and, as a whole, have a very disinterested attitude. The exception of course, being the salesmen and peddlers, when they are trying to sell you something. From 2:00 to 5:00 p.m., they enjoy a siesta when all the stores and even the post office is closed. At 5:00 p.m. life in Cairo begins and reaches its climax at midnight or later. The French influence on Cairo society is very great, and next to the native tongue, French is used most extensively. However in recent years the city has gone "American-style," or words to that effect. As everywhere else, out here they think the Yanks are supermen loaded with money. Having the impression that Canucks are the same as the Yanks, they treated us accordingly.

TO PORTRAY the other and not as pleasant side of Cairo is difficult. In a way, it is undoubtedly a source of its inherent color and intriguing atmosphere. It would be difficult to find another place with such a contrast of the new and the old. On fashionable boulevards, are emaciated natives in rags intermingled with very few prosperous looking well dressed individuals. Some lead camels, asses or oxen, pulling ancient wooden wheeled carts or not, others lean on crutches and totter along. The numerous animals on the roads leave a mess that is not very pleasing and quite odoriferous. Perhaps the contrast is most striking in the very common sight of a native in rags driving or in putting an ancient wooden plow in front of an ultra-modern building.

The natives' section of the [...] is teeming with street-stalls [...] ing every imaginable [...] goods. Beggars and street [...] are everywhere and pester [...] persistently it is [...] Petty thievery, picking [...] and other minor crimes [...] common they are taken for [...] ed. No doubt, it does add a [...] color to Cairo. Any future [...] to Cairo are warned to [...] their valuables inside their [...] and their hands in their pock[ets] [...] Here in Cairo are the [...] pick-pockets you will have [...] misfortune to encounter.

TOWERING ABOVE our camp [...] the north east on a plateau [...] the huge pyramids of Gizeh [...] is on the outskirts of Cairo [...] there is a well-used tramway [...] the foot of the pyramids [...] guide hired by six of us for [...] piastres related the history [...] these immense works of rock [...] well as most history books. The[re] are two mammoth pyramids [...] three smaller ones for each, [...] another set of four small [...] The two largest ones are [...] high and it would be quite a [...] to circle their base. The [...] walls of these pyramids were [...] covered with a layer of smooth [...] alabaster stones. The upper p[art] of one still retains this smooth [...] white alabaster covering. How[ev]er the rest have been stripped [...] of this alabaster layer and [...] just bare granite blocks [...] bling steps.

It would be difficult to even [im]agine how many man-hours [...] into these huge monuments [...] pharaohs. Some of the [...] walls of granite and translucent [...] white alabaster are still smooth [...] as glass.

Behind the pyramids is [...] sphinx, a huge stone idol of [...] Sun God. The sphinx has a [...] of a woman symbolizing beauty, [...] head of a man for wisdom and [...] body of a lion for strength. [...] said that the priest would get [...] the sphinx's head and speak to [...] worshippers to make them bri[ng] offerings and sacrifices. It [...] seem incredible that this [...] was done 5,000 years ago.

On the same plateau as the [pyr]amids and beside them, overlook[ing] Cairo is the recently built [...] house of the present King Farouk of Egypt.

(To be continued)

In Passing... ...By k[...]

The latest group of S-20 Nisei servicemen to leave for active service overseas seem to be hopping across the world, from one country to another, in an endless series of airplane jaunts and ocean trips. It is all in the line of duty and each day draws them closer and closer to their final destination and post.

A Nisei sergeant wrote to us recently from Cairo where he stopped over for a while. Now he writes us again, this time from India. "This is sarge writing a few words," he says, "a thousand miles farther away since I wrote you last."

The sergeant remembers Cairo as the biggest "clip joint" he has ever seen, with thieves who specialize in the art of lifting fountain pens. "Primitive" and yet slick racketeers sell pieces of lead or brass as "genuine" Roman coins.

Some of the Nisei soldiers [...] left at Cairo due to [...] trouble, but the others [...] Maurapur, India, stopping [...] at Shaibah, Iraq, [...] After two days in [...] flew to Poona and then to [...] in a Dakota plane.

The trip from Tunisia to [...] seems a fast and furious [...] the sergeant claims it is [...] travelling.

"Every morning," he [...] "around six o'clock we [...] awakened by the noises [...] and monkeys, or both. There [...] other animals such as dogs [...] chipmunks (which we [...] rats") scampering [...] place."

Their laundry is [...] women who never [...] beat their clothes [...] process the Niseis [...] call "rock breaking." When [...] get their clothes back [...] mediately count how many [...] tons are left on the [...] then look for burns and [...]

(Continued on Page [...])

タシメ紀行（上）

ウイニペッグ　佐藤生

二度目の旅行です。前回は[illegible]数年の旅に[illegible]して來た父の[illegible]しておれたゞしく出發した[illegible]でした。同じシーピーアールのスターには[illegible]に[illegible]られ又[illegible]へられて[illegible]い心と[illegible]して[illegible]つた事でした。今度の[illegible]の父（タシメに居るのですが）[illegible]に帰ると云ふので[illegible]へるかも知らないから[illegible]つて[illegible]かうと云ふのです。それに[illegible]がしきりに進めるのでその氣になつたのです。「わちらに行つたらゆつくりと休んでいらつしやい」と云ふてくれる子供達の[illegible]しい[illegible]自分でも實は相當[illegible]れて居るのでよい[illegible]と[illegible]るつもりで出たのです。一切の準[illegible]が整へてくれました。[illegible]行ケースに[illegible]が入れてあるかも知らないのは汽車の時間に[illegible]に[illegible]を出るのでした。其の旅行ケースには着替の着物から身のまわりの品々、一ダースに餘るハンカチーフに至るまでおよそ必要以上な充分な物が用意されてありました。「ダデー」は何時も[illegible]を鳴らして居るから[illegible]くのにクリネックスを入れて置いてよ」と澤山のクリネックスまで入つてありました。母を失つた子供はほんとに不憫な者と常に氣に懸けて居る私ですが其子供達は又[illegible]失つた淋しい父に對する思ひ遣りをこんなにまで强く持つて居てくれるのかと思つて其いぢらしい心根に胸がこみ上げて來るのでした。斯うして子供達に見送られ子達に出迎へらるゝ旅です。

平原州の旅は一度經驗した者には殺風景なものです。行けども行けども果てしない平原、窓の外を見る氣も起りません。アルバタに入つてから高原を横切つて遙に低い所を流れて居る川の[illegible]けは又珍らしく思はれました。此度はメデシンハットで乗替てケットルバレー線をとりました。ピーシーに入ると次第に趣が變つて行きます。初春の太陽を浴びてさわやかに澄む細長いクートネーレークの青い湖面を刻々に美しい變化を見せる其の對岸に沿ふて汽車は何時間となく走るのですが厭かない眺めです。ロッキー山脈に差懸かると山又山の山襞を縫ふが如く蜿蜒として走る車道をゆくのですが一方斷崖數千丈、遙に覗く底の緑碧の流れ壯觀に天下の奇觀だと思ひます。斯て二日三晩を車中に明かし翠水曜日朝十時頃ヘイグ驛に着きました。直にタキシで河の對岸ホープの町に行きタシメ行のバスを待ちました。

タシメはホープの東南十四哩に位して居るさうです。ホープの町を出るとすぐマウンテッドポリスの關所があつてパーミットの檢査があります。何かしら束縛を感じていゝ氣持がしません。山腹に新しくつけられた道はズツと上り坂の難路です。早春の雪解けに道は相當いたんでをり所々土崩れによつて狭められた道が千尋の谷の際どい線を通る時懐々ハラ〳〵させられました。然し所々大仕掛な動力機を使つて道路修繕が進められてをりました。聞けばパールハーバー事變と共に同胞の根底を覆へした强制移動の先發隊所謂道路工事キャンプに送りこまれた數百の同胞によつて起工されたホープ——プリンストン間の道路が數年に渡つてシャブルを主とした人力によつてプリンストン——タシメ間が開かれたが其後を或會社が請負つて最新式機械を利用し僅十數名の人によつてグン〳〵進められて居る由です。

一時間餘りのドライヴの末タシメに着きました。バス着き場には父と數名の父の友人及び[illegible]夫人等が出迎へて下さいました。杖を手にした父の年寄つた姿を[illegible]れに皮膚の色がよくなつて如何にも健康相に見受けらるゝ[illegible]夫人が特に目に立ちました。

タシメは四方高山に圍まれた珍らしく狭い平地が盆地です。其一部に出來た此村は山脈から遠望すると人の住まない隠れの村の樣な感じがします。然し此村に入ると此村全體が一個の活きた性格者である事に氣付くでせう。私は其呼吸を聞き體臭を感じました。是れは政府の日本人に對する戰時政策が産んだ獨特な集團社會です。其政策の成功の爲めに政府は財的方面を度外視して居るのでせう。總てが最小限度に完備されて居る樣です。一つのボルバードと十のアベニューから出來て居る此村の家はテントのビーツ就働者の家と同じやうな構造ではあるが是よりは住心地がよいやうです。大きな二つのバーンを改築したのではあるが其一部の獨身者アパートもよし、教室、集合娛樂用ホール等其中にあります。其他校舍、病院から風呂場に至るまで完備して少しれて火葬場も出來てをります。

宗教方面では合同教會と聖公會が教務を運んでをり佛教や天理教もあると聞きます。人事[illegible]でがコミッションの統制下にあつて營利を目的としない樣な仕事が多くの人に行渡つてをり最少限度の生活は總ての人に保證されてをるやうです。無職に生活が續けてゆける事が人間の唯一の要求であるとしたら正に此の社會は其の模範的なものと云ひ得るでせう。ですから永久に此處に置いて貰ひたいと當局に願つた人もあつたと聞くが無理ならぬ事でせう。

一時政府の方針は此[illegible]居留者を他の地方に移動させました。然し日本へ行く害の此村の人たちにも大きな動搖の色が見らるゝやうです。特に日本を知らない二世たちは大きな惱みにぶつかつて[illegible]るやうです。かうした問題を[illegible]て[illegible]には大きな[illegible]事が出來ました。

人間は自由を欲します。[illegible]しくても自由の中に生きて[illegible]出す事です。自由は監獄にも[illegible]るが向上への唯一の道です。[illegible]近づく事が出來るのも此自由[illegible]るからで、人間が自由を失ふ[illegible]危險な事です。戰時統制下にある日本人の[illegible]は[illegible]自由と[illegible]なり[illegible]されて居るのです。[illegible]は[illegible]を云ふ[illegible]に[illegible]て自由に對する[illegible]はかつて[illegible]く事を[illegible]れる[illegible]です。[illegible]うした[illegible]を[illegible]が目下の大[illegible]な[illegible]ではないでせうか。[illegible]シメのため[illegible]の[illegible]から[illegible]來の生れつゝある[illegible]は[illegible]た。[illegible]の[illegible]に於いて[illegible]タシメ[illegible]に[illegible]氏との[illegible]の一[illegible]明かに[illegible]る事が出來たのです。

共和倶楽部

ハミルトンの一世團體

新役員を決定

（ハミルトン發）ハミルトン共和倶樂部では三月十六日夜レーデーマ[illegible]に於て[illegible]總會を開催[illegible]により役員會員五[illegible]を擧げて[illegible]役員を次の如く選出

△[illegible]

△[illegible]

△評議代表……（一）小西長太郎、伊藤眞美（二）青山長太郎（三）[illegible]三井[illegible]、森[illegible]（四）[illegible]、中村豊[illegible]

しニ世方面との交渉其他に就て一世側代表顧問委員の選出もせん衡委員に一任した結果次の諸氏に決定

佐田種次、宇都宮庄之助、池野圓介

共和倶樂部のアドレスは左の通り

28 King St. East,
Hamilton, Ont.

ニウデンヴァーの父母教師會幹部

（ニウデンヴァー發）父母教師會の幹部は五選會で次の如くなる

△會長[illegible]△副理事長[illegible]△[illegible]節△補佐森本誠一郎△會計兒玉美登子△監査役料治、清水爾夫人

レモンクリキ公校コンサート

（レモンクリーキ發）パブリックスクールでは四月十二、十三日兩夜コンサートを開催したがホールに滿員の盛況であつた。校長ミス畑中は其挨拶の中で「最後とも思はれる此コンサートを催すに當り在留者一般から多大の後援を受けた事を深謝する」旨述べた

人事消息

[illegible]ーバーの三島鶴吉氏二女アイコ嬢は中村初太郎、山本仙藏兩氏夫妻の仲介で三月廿日三島氏宅にてこん約式擧行

■結婚　アルバタ州ツーリンの田畑市郞氏息博氏とレモンクリーキの八ヶ代竹熊氏長女澄子さんは阿久根直之丞氏夫妻仲介で三月十六日片津制教使司式の下に結こん式擧行披露後ネルソンへ蜜月旅行した▲タシメの米村仙藏氏三女マキ子（ジェーン）さんと橋爪氏の息上杉二雄君は下倉ドクター、入澤芳藏兩夫妻の世話で四月六日ヲタウイリアムス牧師司式にて結こん式擧行▲アルバタ州ピクチュアビュートの市野謙三君はテーバーの小野諸平氏息女キミ子さんと二月廿八日△ダイアモンドシテーの深見勝美君はノーザブルフオードの友光治十氏長女サク子さんと三月廿八[illegible]式擧行▲テーバーの上杉行雄君は山本シゲコさんと二月二十日テーバーの自宅にて河村開教使により結こん▲テーバーの竹下忠雄君は野村シゲコさんと三月三日コールデール佛教會にて河村開教使により結こん▲ピクチャビュートの田中嘉吉氏息義明君は栗尾ヨシコさんと三月十五日同地佛教會にて結こん式擧行▲タシメの濱崎夏義氏は重貞カヅヨ嬢と三月廿三日佛教會にて結こん▲ピクチャビュートの佐近松次君は門永ミヤさんと三月卅日ビュート佛教會にて結こん▲オーバールの清岡重清氏長男ジョージ君はツーリンの池田義彦氏長女ケイ子嬢と四月六日佛教會にて結婚式擧行▲ツーリンの肥後テル君は谷上壽子さんと四月十日佛教會にて結婚式擧行▲中村要君とツーリンの本村梅子さんは四月[illegible]擧行

■死亡　バーノンの阪本守氏次男信さんは三月廿九日ヴアーノン病院にて死去四月一日葬儀執行

本紙援助を感謝

ニューカナデアン援助の書簡金を次の方々から頂きましたのに對し紙上にて深謝致します

▲フオートウイリアムの外川實氏（結こん記念）▲スローカンの大橋留吉氏（息結こん記念）▲トロントの谷田部ワネ夫人（二人の息の出征記念）▲ウイニペッグの二世ガールス八名（メイフエアドレスデザイニング・スクール卒業記念）▲スローカンレー時局對策中央委員會（オ[illegible]ボーカンシティ、ベイファーム[illegible]ポプオフ及レモンクリーキの人[illegible]會は解散したもので[illegible]）[illegible]行氏（結こん記念）

ニュー　カナデアン

御禮

兩家族[illegible]中は一方ならぬ御[illegible]を蒙り[illegible]まし[illegible]且つ[illegible]下され[illegible]す[illegible]を[illegible]宅に[illegible]下され[illegible]て[illegible]多[illegible]事を[illegible]上ます

四月十五日

[illegible]原[illegible]

早川[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]人の自由回復等

全國勞働青年聯盟から領政府に
各種問題に關する陳述書を提出

（[illegible]ロント發）今週オタワに出向いて[illegible]に陳述書を提出した[illegible]ナ[illegible]・フエデレーシヨン・オブ・レーバー・ユース（全國勞働[illegible]）[illegible]の各種民族團体中には[illegible]を[illegible]つてゐる。右の陳述書[illegible]と賃金、[illegible]定住、保[illegible]、平和維持、市民の自由[illegible]にわたる問題を含む十九[illegible]に要求したもので[illegible]△[illegible]△婦人に對[illegible]△[illegible]民運がい[illegible]△[illegible]所に青年部門[illegible]して低賃金の[illegible]するが如き事[illegible]を含む[illegible]の[illegible]をなしてをり、[illegible]して[illegible]支持[illegible]インドの[illegible]、新聞の反[illegible]と[illegible]してゐる。[illegible]の自由の[illegible]の[illegible]は特に日系[illegible]大[illegible]を取[illegible]わけて[illegible]中に於ける日系[illegible]人に對する取扱ひの大要を記し次の如き進言を行つてゐる

（一）あらゆる差別的な法律を撤消して總ての日系人に對し他の加奈陀人と平等なる基礎の下に完全なる市民權を與へよ

（二）日系人追放閣令を直に取消し、旅行及就職に關するあらゆる制限を取り除け

（三）總移動による損害に對して全額補償をなし、財産の損失に對して賠償すると共に持主が要求する場合は之を返還せよ

上告は確實

（オタワ發）日系人追放閣令を支持したカナダ大審院の判決に對する上告は「事實上確實」でロンドンの樞密院で更に審理される事にならうと司法省では言つてゐる

インターンしてた
二世更に出所

二月中旬五十三名の二世で一世がアングラーのインターンメントキャンプから出所を許された[illegible]の如くだが四月上旬更に二世が出所を許され南部オンタリオ各地に就働して居る。加奈陀に留まる事を欲し出所を申請する二世には其機會が與へられてゐるのである

◇

（桑港發）所謂壓迫の下に米市民權を放棄して[illegible]として日本へ追放される危險に直面してゐた所ぢ三千近い日系米人は抑留から釋放されたと市民自由聯盟では最近發表した。まだ市民權を回復し得てゐる者はない

三十數名が
道路キャンプから
第一回船で歸國を志望

（サンダーリヴアー發）三月の末マウンテッドポリスが當方面に來り[illegible]による歸國者の[illegible]受付を行つたが當キャンプから二十人、[illegible]キャンプより十數人の志願者があつた。尚で四月八日ソルトリヴアーのポードより右の者に對し「來る十六日の汽車にてタシメに向つて當地を出發せよ。即日ピラミッドキャンプを閉鎖して殘留組を當キャンプへ移動させるにより歸國者のベッドは其まゝに殘し置く事、殘留組の中で當國に留まる者、若くは後日歸國する者でも他の方面に出て働きたい者は出願する事」等の通告があつたので數名の者はブルーリヴアー方面のミルに就働の筈である

（タシメ發）歸國申請取消し者は漸次コミッションの仕事から解雇されつゝある

兩兵士は比較的輕傷
野上軍曹は既に退院、鈴木軍曹も急速に回復

（トロント發）三月廿七日シンガポールに於ける飛行機墜落で負傷した鈴木ジョージ、野上フレッド兩軍曹の負傷は比較的輕いものであつたとシンガポールに居る兵士から鈴木利三兵衛に來た手紙で判明[illegible]てゐる。それによると、野上軍曹は[illegible]の骨折にかすり傷を負つただけで既に病院から出てをり、鈴木軍曹は顎をくぢいたと見られてゐてまだ[illegible]病院に居るが此方も急速に回復しつゝあると云ふ。二人共ラッキーだつた方で墜落したサンダーランド機に乘つて居た廿三名中生存してゐる者は七名だけで此中一人は重態であり行方不明となつてゐる六名も絶望視されてゐる。野上軍曹の談によればアクシデントは次の如くして起つたのであると云ふ

△サンダーランド機は三月廿七日午前一時半頃飛翔をはじめ二百呎ばかり上つた所で突然二つのエンジンは止まつてしまつた。パイロットは闇の中で着水を試み、小さな島を避ける事は出來たが島の影につないであつたバージをよける事は出來なくて翼の端はもぎとられ機體は大破となつた

△鈴木、野上兩軍曹は機の後方に座して居たのであるが若しさうでなかつたら重傷を負ふか惨死してゐたかも知れない。パイロットとクルーは機の上部に居たので危難を免れる事が出來たがロアーデッキに座して居た者は火と水にかこまれてしまつた

日本降伏の署名の額
バーナビーの校長等が掲揚を拒否

（バーナビー發）日本人がバーナビーに歸還してくる事があるかも知れないと云ふのでバーナビーの學務委員會は先週の會議で日本降伏の署名の額を町内の學校にかける事を[illegible]する件を[illegible]した。右は校長會校長協會から『日系學童が自分等の學校に戻つて來るかも知れぬので斯る額をかけておく事は人種的差別の證據になると考へるので掲揚を拒否する』事を進言したのである

日本の總選擧の結果
漸進派が選ばれ婦人新代議士三十九

（東京發）日本の總選擧の結果は十四日までに判明せるところは次の如くである

△自由黨一四一△進歩黨九三△社會黨九二△協同黨一六△共產黨五△無所屬八五△不明三四▲合計四六六（此内婦人候補者當選數三十九名）

右の結果今後の日本は漸進的な勢力が政權を保持する事になるわけだがマッカーサー將軍本部は之を以て「滿足」すべき結果だと見てをり、右の漸進派の聯立内閣出現が豫想されてゐるもの、幣原首相は第一黨に政權を明け渡さず政權維持につとめるだらうと云はれてゐる。總選擧の結果で注目される事は婦人が初めての參選にも拘らずことでも投票者が男子を壓して一擧に三十九名もの新代議士を選出したことであり各黨派の首領達が次の如く何れも多數の投票を獲得した事も注目されてゐる

△社會黨……片山哲一八七〇〇〇、水谷長三郎一一〇〇〇〇△進歩黨……齋藤隆夫一三二〇〇〇、犬養健九七〇〇〇△自由黨……鳩山一郎一〇六〇〇〇、芦田均一〇八〇〇〇△共產黨……野坂參三一八萬徳田球一七萬五千志賀義雄四二〇〇〇△婦人では社會黨の加藤靜枝（元の石本男爵夫人で產兒制限運動の權威者）一三八〇〇〇、無所屬の竹田キミ一三一〇〇〇、同和崎ハル一〇〇〇〇〇、最高點得票者は東京市の學校長平田照雄（三十八歲）二一〇〇〇〇、次ぎは靜岡縣の山崎ミチ子夫人の一八九〇〇〇

毎日二つの新組合

（東京發）日本の勞働者中生活費暴騰に堪へるだけの收入ある者は僅に一四パーセントに過ぎず危機[illegible]果勞働組合によつて生活の安定を計らうとする勞働者の動向には目ざましきものがあり毎日平均二つ宛の勞働組合が組織され組合の中には三〇〇パーセントもの増賃に成功したのがある▲日本で食料暴動が起るかも知れぬのに備へるためもつと兵隊を送るか小麥を送るかどいふマッカーサー將軍の要請に對する米政府の答へは「小麥」▲來年中までに日本とドイツに食を與へるために米國が支出する費用は毎月ほとんど六千萬弗だと云はれる

御禮

私事昨冬就働中不慮の負傷のため御地病院にて長らくの間治療の節は御地始め各地の皆々様より格別なるご配慮とご厚情を賜り誠に有難く感謝申上ます、ドクタ並に看護婦諸姉の懇切なる手當の結果快方に向ひ去る三月廿五日退院仕り目下自宅にて靜養中なれば他事ながらご安心下さい一々お禮狀差上るが本意なれど紙上を借りて厚く御禮申上ると同時に各地皆々様のご健康とご多幸の程を祈ります

四月十二日　テーラーレーキ　熊本嘉作

Taylor Lake, Fern P.O., B.C.

タシメ在留者御一同様
各地同胞各位

結婚御挨拶

長男　吉岡 [illegible]
長女　[illegible]

右兩人儀[illegible]にて去る四月六日ビュート[illegible]舉式を擧行[illegible]

四月十二日

オバイル　吉岡 [illegible]
アーノン　[illegible]

HEIGORO TANABE
Watchmaker & Jeweller
WESTWOLD, B. C.
Wedding & Engagement Rings
Quick Service—Work Guaranteed

[illegible]

田邊平五郎

改良花札
日本直輸入上のものが入荷しました。[illegible]
御注文は左記へ
J. Miyashita
Greenwood, B.C.

花札
御注文で一組一弗[illegible]
KOOTNORZT
460 Burrows Ave.
Winnipeg, Man.

大信（生後三日）
二月二十九日バーノン病院にて男子出生[illegible]
[illegible]一日吉日[illegible]
紙上を以て厚くお禮申上ます
バーノン　父　坂本　守
母 [illegible]
長男 [illegible]
長女 [illegible]

ニューカナディアン

在加日本人の唯一の邦文新聞

ウイニペグ市タルボット街五〇四　電話五〇二三〇六
発行者　生山國人
英文編輯者　小山和彦
日本文編輯者　梅月高市
購読料（一部十仙　一ヶ月四十仙　前金六ヶ月二弗　一ヶ年四弗）

社説

再定住の将来に勇気と希望を持て

日系カナダ人の東部再定住を妨げてゐる一つの原因が戦時中に課せられた種々の制限が未だに存在してゐることであるのは一般に認められてゐるところである。之らの制限は土地の購入乃至はリースの取得、営業所開設の自由制限、或[illegible]に於てはビジネス免許の自由束縛、職業に照つて日系人の活動を制限してゐるものである。而して之らの制限は今や何等の寄与はもたらしてをらず、その撤廃は日系カナダ人総てが心から要望する所であるのだ。

併しながら、之等のセイング撤廃の要望はよいとして、セイングが存在してゐる事の故を以て日系カナダ人自身が再定住を躊躇するが如き事があつてはならない。

戦時中日系人の多くは、殊に第一世は、戦後の不安定を心配したものである。彼等は東部加奈陀に於ける人種的差別を気にしたものであり、戦後には大不況がやつて来るであらう事を予想で信じきつてゐた。そして之らの心配がビーシー州に居る人々の東行を気おくれさしたのである。

然るに今や彼らも東部カナダに於ては差別的取扱ひは少しも存在せず、戦争が終結しても日系人に対する差別は別に起らなかつた事を認識した。近き将来に於て重大なる不況が起るであらう事は見られないのみか、加奈陀は経済的繁栄の入口に立つてゐると云へるのである。本紙は日系人の東行を常にすゝめて来たのであるが、此の方策が正しきものであり賢明なものであつた事は既に証明されてゐると云へる。

加奈陀市民としての吾等の権利を回復し、戦時中に課せられた制束の撤廃を要求することの重要性は勿論である。強せい的移動によつて受けた損害に対する正当な賠償を要求する闘争を続けることも無論必要である。だが、吾々自身が再定住といふ将来の問題に直面して疑惑を持つたり臆病であつたりする事から心機一転して之を振りすて勇気を持たねばならぬ事も同様に重要である。

多くの二世、そして一世も、東部に於て生活再建問題と取くんで目ざましき成功をとげてゐる者のある事は注目すべきことである。充分なる勇気と将来に対する洞察力を希望をさへ持つならば、日系人に対する制束の障害なとは[illegible]を進取の気性の前には何でも無いことは多くの事例によつて証明されてゐるところである。目的を達成してゐる再定住者の中でも特に目立つのは既に彼等自身のビズネスを打ち立てゝゐる事である。之等の人々の多くは事業を始めたばかりで困難と試練に伴つてゐることは事実であるが、彼らの将来は、何等の計画を固てゝゐない多くの人々、そして戦時中は戦争が済んでみなければ何事もはつきりは出来ないといふ考への下に僅に其の日暮しをして来た人々に比べて遥にかゞやいたものである。

今日二世は既に頭角を現はし始めてゐるが、移動や再定住が一つの想ひ出となる頃には卓出した二世成功者の一団が現はれてくるであらうと予言しても恐らくは大丈夫であらう。現下の問題と困難の前に躊躇して勇気を失ふことなく今日唯今決心して将来の計画を立てる二世や一世が次々と出てくるであらうことを吾等は信じて疑はないものである。

雨をともなふ暖さ

晩香坡では昨年十月一日以来普段よりも一・三四時だけ余計に降雨があり日光が輝いた時間は平均よりも百時間少かつたと云ふ有様で、異常な湿気の多い冬を春を過ごしたのち漸く乾きはじめてゐる（四月の雨がもう上つたとすれば）と云ふことであるが、一九四二年のあのあわたゞしい事情の下に晩香坡を去つたものは之を知つて一層の満足を感ずるかも知れない。斯うした湿気のために晩香坡では風を引く者が非常に多くてヴイダミン・デーの不足を補ふためにカッド・リヴアー・オイルを用ひるものが盛んだと云ふ。

一方晩香坡の新聞では[illegible]ービー（癩病）の関係につき論議が猛烈なる対立意見が交換されてゐるが、之れで想ひ出されることは一頃ビーシー州の日本人の間のオーピー患者が非常に高かつたことである。尤も此患者は甚に移動前から低下し移動後は更に下がつてゐることゝ思ふ。

ヴイニペグでも晩香坡のジメジメした気候は一般に知られてゐるところで、あつたには降らない雨に逢ふと晩香坡の雨降りが懐ひ出される。雨から逃れるためにビーシー沿岸から移つて来たと言ふ者もある位で、彼等はあの雨降りに比ぶれば寒さぐらゐは何でもないと云ふのだ。

コーストへ帰つて行く者は気候が「温暖」だからといふが、その「温暖」は常に「雨」を作つてゐることを忘れられない。

■読者へお願　アドレス変更通知には必ず旧住所を附して下さい

メモランダム　T・U

反戦主義者鹿地亘 新著「我らは七人」

▲支那で活躍した反戦主義者として[illegible]の[illegible]『三』と双璧をなしてゐる『[illegible]の[illegible]』が近く日本で[illegible]の二十[illegible]体[illegible]に[illegible]を開いて[illegible]に出した[illegible]は[illegible]てゐると云ふ▲[illegible]は左翼作家である。多くの左翼主義者や作家が軍部の弾圧にへこたれて次々と所謂「転向」し逃避し甚しきに至つては軍部の提灯持をする如きものを演じた際に鹿地は之に抗議して[illegible]のスノウ氏[illegible]紹介され国際的に大きな反響を呼[illegible]等の著書によつてついてはエドガー・スノウやアンし続けて一九三六年一月渡支し、翌三七年支那事変勃発後は中国側に迎へられ軍事委員会政治部顧問として「紙の弾丸」を日本軍陣地に於じラヂオ、文書によつて日本将兵に反戦で民主々義を説き或は日本軍俘虜の再教育につとめ在支日本人反戦同盟を主宰したものであるが日本では彼の事を「国賊」と呼び敵国の懸賞金をかけて鹿地暗殺刺客を向けたり爆弾投下によつて命をねらつたが遂に果さなかつたものであり彼の断うした活動については[illegible]

は日本の戦争政策に敢然闘つた鹿地夫妻等の仕事は「将来日支両国の人民と友誼的に結びつけるに重大なる意義がある」と語つて帰日後の鹿地の役割の一端を示唆してゐるがプロレタリア芸術運動に挺身してゐる蔵原惟人も彼の帰国は「まさに花開かうとしてゐる我が国民主々義文化運動に絶大な刺戟を與へるもの」として大なる期待を以て迎へて居ると云ふ。そして今次大戦中鹿地亘は米政府の信頼を得て常に連絡協同してゐたとも噂へられてゐる▲其鹿地亘の著[illegible]し報告文学である「我らは七人」をニューヨークの日米民主委員会出版部では最近手に入れたので発行準備中で六月中旬に発賣の予定だといふが同委員会が先にグルー前駐日大使の「東京より帰りて」を翻訳出版した事は加奈陀の日本人も知つてゐるばかりでなく多くの人々が其本を買つて読んだ筈である

「病人へ同情が少い」

▲ニューデンヴアーのスローカンコンミユニテー病院で看護婦見習ひをしてゐる藤原ユキ子嬢はかねてシカゴのナーシング・スクールの通信教授により勉強中だつたが今回修業免状を授與されたといふ。今頃は何かの特技をもつてゐなければ生活戦線で引け目を感ずる。心がけ次第ではどんな勉強でも出来る際、将来を考へる人々の学ぶべきことだ▲それとは話は違ふが同じニウデンヴアーのサナトリアムには目下男女九十名の患者がゐる。ところで病院に就職して働く若い女の人々は将来を考慮して次々と東行するので今では全治退院者や入院患者の親にあたる既婚婦人が多くなり年齢の行つた人の親切に患者は喜んでゐるものゝ其人々にも種々の事情があつて退職するので自然手不足になり病院当事者も後任者に頭を悩ましてゐるさうだ▲尤も[illegible]ンの事務部長ドクター・クレーンが行つた時に「日本人は白人に比べて病人への同情が少い、病を恐れるだけで、其恐れるといふのも異賞の同情がないからだ」と云ひ最近[illegible]訪の折にも五人程不足だつたので其前を訴へたら賞金付廿七弗五十仙の給料を七弗五十仙増給する事になつたもの▲「素人手を得られない時は家のある者は家へ帰してサナトリアムを閉ぢるより外に方法はない」と言つたさうである▲まさかそんな乱暴な事は出来もすまいが、それにしても今尚四人程[illegible]者が不足してゐて志願者を求めてゐる。「一[illegible]の日本人は[illegible]割する知識が少くて[illegible]だけで、一世の[illegible]でも働く[illegible]らべた[illegible]気持があつても其の[illegible]に[illegible]退職する[illegible]つたものです」と一人[illegible]は[illegible]の理解と同情に訴へてゐる

新環境に適応せる伝道

▲去日[illegible]開かれた[illegible]人会同教会の[illegible]に於て[illegible]から報告されたところによると一九四五年度中の[illegible]三三一、病院及病者訪問[illegible]六六、其の[illegible]一二、五四八（夏期六五七三）である。[illegible]人々をたづねて[illegible]くばかりでなく[illegible]も[illegible]含まれてゐる[illegible]よ▲教師は[illegible]人々に接し、更に二世に[illegible]しては夫々の[illegible]の[illegible]会に出入りして[illegible]事をも[illegible]は[illegible]ースクールにやるやうにすゝめてゐると報告してゐたが、之は[illegible]教徒たると否とを問はず人々が[illegible]ゐる際、之は[illegible]な方策でなければならぬ。日本人が[illegible]から[illegible]―カナダ人社会への[illegible]と[illegible]せめなければならぬことである。

各地の事情報告を

▲再定住への気持が動いてゐるビーシーの人々は[illegible]の[illegible]―[illegible]、[illegible]、[illegible]作、賃金等を知りたがつてゐる。既に東行して[illegible]る者は[illegible]の[illegible]に報告する[illegible]を[illegible]つて[illegible]いたい[illegible]された人々[illegible]心[illegible]くなる[illegible]らべた[illegible]して

來る事の遲かつたのを寧ろ惜む

——モントリオルから——

宮本傳太郎

[illegible]月に入つてから漸く春に會つ[illegible]ました。「モントリオルの[illegible]」とこゝには未だ當[illegible]もの[illegible]プレーヤーで一多番でした[illegible]には[illegible]にも[illegible]せす[illegible]ーの[illegible]を比較するとしのぎよい[illegible]でしたが、然しピーシーのコーストを比べてかなり[illegible]いのやうに[illegible]はれました。つい此の[illegible]までは雨と[illegible]る[illegible]は[illegible]々と毛[illegible]のオ、ンが[illegible]の[illegible]を[illegible]したものでしたが[illegible]と共に[illegible]は上昇し、[illegible]の[illegible]、ピーシーせ[illegible]な事[illegible]に[illegible]はタツノーセヘイ[illegible]にひ[illegible]かーして居ります。

[illegible]のでした。しかも不[illegible]のです。ヨーロツパとアジ[illegible]で數百千萬の人[illegible]の[illegible]をよそに[illegible]死[illegible]のに[illegible]なものにしないで[illegible]つてゐる事は、いやでも[illegible]せん。しかしさん/\[illegible]を受けず、[illegible]む[illegible]々のいやうにふれると心は自らふくらむやうな喜びを抑へる事[illegible]せん。店頭には早くもカンタロープやキューカンバー、[illegible]の[illegible]ロベリーなど[illegible]がそれ[illegible]果物が出はじめ女[illegible]ヌーの[illegible]行のお[illegible]ナイ[illegible]になつてゐます。[illegible]のモントリオルに[illegible]つ[illegible]以上も[illegible]らしまし[illegible]けてはスタジヤームのベースボール多にはフォラムのハウスリーグムとでちらも割れるやうな人氣を呼んで居ますが日曜にたまに教會に顏を出す外にはいつも家に引こもりがちで有名無名な催し物にとんと御無沙汰をしてをります。つい此間の二世フエローシップ・グループのコンサートでは同じモントリオルに居て六ケ月目に、ふるいのになると十ケ月目に漸く會へたと云ふ樣な人が澤山ありました。それ程我々は此メトロポリスの中で方々に散らばり住んで居て、今度のやうな機會がなければお互に一年でも二年でも顏を合はす事はない人すらあります。ピーシーのコーストに於ける過去のにがい經驗が餘程骨身にこたへると見ねて、お互に言はず語らずに密集する事を避けて居るやうに私には思はれます。そしてそれが職業に於ける場合にも同じ事なので非常によい傾向だといつも友人達と話し合つてゐるのです。終戰後のデプレツシヨンが我我の最も氣づかつたものであり戰爭軍人の就職や不景氣に伴ふ日本人の職業失業は誰しも懸念せざるを得ないところでありピーシーの奥地における同胞の東行と流らしたのも夫れを顧慮したのが最大の原因だと思はれますが、幸ひに多數中部で失業者と同胞の中から出す事を見ずにすんだ事はお互にホツと安心の吐息のつかれた事でした。

ゴーストタウンの知人の誰彼からどんな樣子かと聞かれるたびに非常によい、私達の場合は來てよかつたと、寧ろ來る事のおそかつたのを惜しむ位だといつも言つてやるのですが、そして實際それは事實なのですがモントリオルに限らず東部の大都市ではハウスの點でいつも難色があつて入市が困難なやうに思はれます。

我々は何も東部の事情を殊更に誇大に發表して他人の羨望を買ふなどゝ云ふ野心は少しも持つて居ませんが、例へば女の人たちはこゝではピーシーなどに於てよりも數倍する給金を得てゐる人が多いと言つても誰れも信じないだらうと思ひます。テーラーのユニオンとか被服製造者組合に屬する人達は我々男子のコンモンレーバーよりも數等上な給料を得てをり、多い人になると月二百弗近い收入を得てをります。此の事はピーシーに於て彼女たちが得てゐた賃銀や其他の收入と比較して殆ど雲泥の差を示すものであり彼女達も夢の樣であると云つて居る位です。

我々は長い間ピーシーに於て同一職業には同一賃銀をと云ふ事をモツトーとして戰つて來たはで、大程我々日本人支那人とンツーなどゝ同じ職業に於ける白人の賃銀は大きな開きがあつたものですがこちらではそんな事を問題とする必要のない位ど同じ職業に於ける同一仕事に對しては一切無差別に同一賃銀が拂はれて居る樣子ですが、そして夫れは當然の事なのですが、我々ピーシーから來たものには一番氣持のよい事です。然し或會社によると、殊に地方にある會社などでは佛系加奈陀人を時給三十仙位で酷使して居る所はあるさうですが、之は甚だ憂ふべき現象です。無論未組織勞働者だと思ひますが一朝不景氣が襲來したが最後夫らの低賃銀勞働者の存在が他の方面に非常に惡い影響を與へるのでないかと思ひます。然し現在に關する限りピーシーから來た日本人は皆來てよかつたと云つてをり少し位のさびしさを打消して餘りある經濟的にも精神的にもピーシーと比べて受ける利得に大きな差があります。政府の散在政策はそれを受容れる當人によつて色々に違ふ印象と考慮を與へたことゝ思ひますが私自身はこれこそは加奈陀の日本人が再生するに天賜的とでも云ふべき方策であると思ふて全面的に支持を惜まないところです。日本人が廣く加奈陀に散住すると共にピーシーに於けるやうな特殊部落民のやうな生活から脱却することが出來るは勿論何よりもいやな排斥の口實を與へない事、何かといふと日本人のお祭騷ぎをやるのを見ないだけでも氣持のよい事です。

日本人がピーシーの沿岸へ歸つて來たら暴動が起るだらうなどゝ議會でヒステリヤ見たいな叫びを上げてゐる代議士がありますが廣い加奈陀には他面にまた日本人でなければならないやうなところもあるのです。政府に强要されるまでもなく少しばかりの困難は克服して此際進んで各方面に再定住すべきだと思ひます。何だか理窟をならべ過ぎたやうです。次回にはもつとくだけたところを書いて見たいと思ひます。

工業都ハミルトンの近況

三月下旬から四月初めにかけて天候不順で急に寒くなるかと思へば又急にあつくなると云ふ具合であつたが四月半ともなつたので何れは又すぐに暑くなる事と思はれる。不景氣と云つてもハミルトンは工業都市だけあつて仕事口がなくて遊んで居る者はない。それぞれ何かの仕事に就いてをり夫れに春になつたので之からの失業者は恐らくないだらうと思はれる。十二月から一、二月にかけては相當心配もしたが此分なれば先づ安心出來ると思ふ。それに農家の方が忙しくなつたので農園方面の仕事口が殖えて來た。

ハミルトンのオチスエンジン工場（戰時中政府の管理下に軍品製造に當つた）をスチュードベーカー自動車會社が買取つて自動車を造るやうになつたので漸く運轉を始めれば少くとも五、六千人の人員を使用するやうになるから仕事口も相當殖ゑて來るだらう。既に着々準備をしてゐるらしく先日の市會でも市長用の新自動車は此新しく出來る工場に注文することを決定してゐる。

最近のビーシー方面のニュースによれば今夏ブーリーネトタウンの家族持はオンタリオ方面の農地へ移動させるといふが當方面の農園にもまだ/\入つてくる餘地は充分にある事と思ふ。唯雇主との契約だけはしつかりしておかねど後でトラブルがある。給料の點に就ては約束違ひ[illegible]は[illegible]時間に就てかつて約束が[illegible]へば朝七時から午後五時までとしてある場合、五時過ぎて二十分や三十分餘分に働かされても止むを得ないとするも一時間以上も働かされて夫れに對する賃銀を支拂はねと云ふ訳を裝らも聞いてゐるので此點だけは雇主で固く約束しておいて後で問題を起さぬやうにしたがよいと思ふ（エム生）

反射鏡

彼方此方の大小團体が[illegible]り行く世に處すべしとて、その[illegible]金會計整理——解体を金々に、全會員主義をば誇りゐし加奈陀日本人會、再三人々の慫慂するを知るや知らず、うんともすんとも云はざるは果して如何の魂膽ぞや、まさかに、今日其の同胞會員が恐縮をも知るまい見まいの類館よりも尚遙なんかではあらざるべし▲沈默は金なり！とはあれで、此際天下の公金斷つての沈默は、しかし特に金なりとくるか▲それにしても天網恢々疎にして漏らさず、公表すべきものは公表するがよく、出すべきものは出すが宜しいその昔、大英帝國の政体を呼稱されたサスカチワン州、現在其大地は痩せ、民衆しうなりしと云へども、かのシーシーエフが政權を握つて建年途上を邁進、行政に立法にみるべきもの數多……其處に此の度下議議員士選擧の日に就任。先にはダグラス首相の日系人再移動反對、近くは日系人追放關令抗議等々、步むデモクラシーは此處に……されはさて、今館ピーシー州に在りて政權を目指す人人、行きてシーシーエフが目指すデモクラシー建設の一端をになはんでの[illegible]はあらざるか▲[illegible]いても[illegible]の方が[illegible]口を[illegible]もなる[illegible]方[illegible]も[illegible]行[illegible]の自己[illegible]す[illegible]口を[illegible]げば、[illegible]らは日本[illegible]のみ[illegible]對[illegible]じ[illegible]タワでじつと[illegible]トーリスト代議士、[illegible]事[illegible]の[illegible]か[illegible]々、戰爭[illegible]の[illegible]に[illegible]て、あらゆる[illegible]の[illegible]の[illegible]の「[illegible]」——[illegible]ふものであつたか、[illegible]の「[illegible]民の子」の[illegible]であつた[illegible]を[illegible]つたとしたら[illegible]さか、[illegible]へ[illegible]つての[illegible]彼[illegible]でも[illegible]く[illegible]する[illegible]どれ[illegible]くして[illegible]き[illegible]ことは[illegible]一を[illegible]つて[illegible]るとい[illegible]の[illegible]るに[illegible]る[illegible]と[illegible]る[illegible]時に[illegible]な[illegible]ない。[illegible]われ[illegible]のてらざる[illegible]

御通知

私事寄港在留中にいろいろな方々に色々お世話に相成り又東部へ轉出に際しましては[illegible]も不拘多數お見送り下さいまして誠に有難く厚く[illegible]お[illegible]きまで[illegible]この[illegible]所に[illegible]實心[illegible]下さい先は右[illegible]

四月十三日　山本[illegible]

[illegible]

グリンウツド日本人會[illegible]

CAPRICE by N.B.E.

"Living Jewelry"

By a sheer stretch of your imagination, can you picture yourself with living jewelry in your hair or on your favorite dress? And by "living jewelry" I mean fireflies! Yes—real, live fireflies! But before there's a concerted snort from any men who happen to read this, let me say that according to the Coronet, such "jewelry" is used and very effectively too—in South America.

This is North America, you might say, and so it is. But North or South America, this idea of "living jewelry" is certainly something highly original. Indeed it would be a welcome change from the usual costume jewelry — lapel pins, brooches, hair clips and so on—which come in every size and shape, and in everything from rhinestones to diamonds, glass to plastics, simulated pearls to painted wood. If you like to create a sensation by having "something different," this is definitely IT.

Now there aren't fireflies flying about everywhere. Manitoba has some. There must be some elsewhere too, but since I'm not an entomologist, I can't exactly say where. And by no means am I suggesting that a Niselette in a "firefly area" should traipse off after these winged gems, and neither am I suggesting that she send her best beau, brother, or hubby out after them. But if you see a firefly this summer, it might remind you of this South American idea.

Maybe you read the article in the Coronet. Then maybe you didn't. Since it's so very interesting—and since there may be a doubting Thomas somewhere — here is the article entitled "Living Jewelry",* reprinted with the kind permission of Coronet.

"Our glamour girls might well borrow an idea from the lovely South American senoritas who use "living jewelry" to enhance their charms. A "South American Way" is to fasten live fireflies (in reality they are winged beetles) on a dress or in the hair in place of costume jewels.

"This form of vanity provides a source of income for natives who capture and sell the little insects whose light emanates from tiny prosphorescent spots. After dark the "bug catcher" lights the end of a stick of charcoal and whirls it about in a circle. The fireflies, attracted by the glow, fall easy prey to the experienced catcher. The insects are placed in small cages and fed sugar cane while awaiting purchasers.

"When used as ornaments, the insects are handled with great care. Properly fastened with a fine thread here and there in a senorita's hair, they twinkle and shine with greater brilliance than any diamond ever could."

(Copyright, 1946, by Esquire, Inc., 919 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Printed in Coronet, April 1946.)

Contributions to the Defence Fund

List 2

(From the records of Civil Rights Defence Committee in Winnipeg.)

SINCLAIR MILLS, B.C.—Kansasuke Yamada and Masao Yamada $10, K. Terioka $5, Iwataro Haga $2, Moto Kobuke $4.

REVELSTOKE, B.C. — Shukusuke Hashimoto $2, Isuke Kobayashi $2, Kensaburo Gondo $2, Mitsuji Kohara $2, Kunitaro Hashimoto $4, Eisaburo Shoji $2, Tetsuo Sasaki $3, Kikuyo Saito $2, Jitsuo Uyede $2, Koichi Higashi $2, Hajime Tsuchiya $2, Koji Ueki $2, Yuji Motoyoshi $2, Takemi Muroi $2, Tanekichi Isomura $2, Jinichi Asahina $2, Morio Ikeda $2, Kunimatsu Saimoto $3, Chokichiro Takahashi $3, Senkichi Fukuyama $3, Hajime Sarayama $2, Kinkichi Tagashira $2, Taijiro Hagino $2, Jinichi Kawano $2, Kiseiji Tabayashi $2, Toichi Sakiyama $2, Masaaki Maruno $2, Yukio Yamamoto $2, Shigesaburo Ishiguro $2, Shigeji Nishi $2, Kisao Kawaguchi $2, Toshiyuki Fujiwara $2, Yoshiyuki Fujiwara $2, Yoshioka $2, T. Takizawa $2, Jisaburo Mizuta $2, Yasujiro Nakanishi $2, Eikichi Aihoshi $2, Yoichi Tsuchiya $2, Ryuta Morikawa $2, Hideo Matsushita $2, Koichi Nakata $2, Sachu Tasaka $2, Eichi Okino $2, Kichijiro Yoshikawa $2, Umekichi Katagiri $2, Harushige Ono $2, Kikumatsu Haida $2, Tetsuo Fujii $2, Masaichi Yoshida $2, Tokusuke Nagasaki $2, Otogoro Omura $2, [illegible] Nishi $2, Hichisaburo [illegible] $2, Kinjitaro Matsui $2, [illegible] Hamasaki $2, Hanawaka [illegible] $2, Nishi Tanaka $2, Tomo [illegible] $2, Shingo Homma $2, Katsu Nishi $2, Isamu Tama[illegible] $2, [illegible] Nishi $2, Katsu[illegible] $2, [illegible] Amano $2, [illegible] Sekizoto $2, Masukichi [illegible] $2, Saijiro Wakita $2, [illegible] Tojima $2, Yoshio Sato $2, Katsu Tanaka $2, [illegible] $2, Hidehiko Shirakawa $2, [illegible] Miyagishima $2, Kobot[illegible] $2, Sojiro Nakamura $2, Sengoro Hisaoka $2, Sojiro Uyeda $2, Mitsuyoshi Tanida $2, Katsuyo Koyanagi $2, Isamu Shimura $2, Kanesuke Kosaka $2, Y. Abe $2, T. Wakisaka $2, Kazuo Tsuchiya $2, Revelstoke Youth Organization $5.25, Takeo Furuya $2, Minoru Nakamura $2, Omotani $2, Omotani $2. (Total for Revelstoke: $188.25, of which $153 sent to Defence Committee in Winnipeg, and $35.25 sent to Tashme Shinwakai.)

(Donations from Manitoba include $1 fee to Defence Committee.)

ARNAUD, Man.—H. Morita $9, R. Hashimoto $10, S. Yoshioka $3, T. Hirashima $5, Y. Hirashima $2, K. Tamura $3.

CAREY, Man.—S. Nagamori $2, D. Mitsunaga $1, H. Mitsunaga $1, M. Ikeda $1.

CARMAN, Man.—G. Sugimoto $5.

CURTISS SIDING, Man. — A. Tazumi $2, T. Nakai $2, Mrs. F. Kashiba $2, T. Kaita $2, K. Hinatsu $7, Mrs. N. Hinatsu $1, Kazuo Hinatsu $1, Elsie Hinatsu $1.

DOMINION CITY, Man. — T. Koga $4, I. Takimoto $5, K. Yanamoto $5, Y. Fujita $5, S. Suzuki $1, J. Suzuki $1, Toru Suzuki $1, Kaoru Suzuki $1, Minoru Fujita $1, M. Eyemoto $1, S. Eyemoto $1, K. Yanagimoto $1, M. Namba $1, H. Nishimura $1.

EMERSON, Man.—Y. Nishibata $1, Emiko Nishibata $1, E. Nishibata $1, T. Tasaka $1, Masashi Tasaka $1, S. Wakai $1, B. Goto $1, H. Oikawa $1, Y. Oikawa $1, I. Shinde $1, R. Koizumi $1, T. Koizumi $1, K. Koizumi $1, F. Teranishi $1, M. Tasaka $1.

EAST SELKIRK, Man. — K. Shirakawa $2, K. Shirakawa $1, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tarumoto $2, K. Tarumoto $1, T. Matsuo $1.

HOMEWOOD, Man.—S. Amano $2, Y. Kaita $1, T. Kaita $1, K. Kaita $1, C. Teramura $1, K. Teramura $1, H. Teramura $1, K. Teramura $1, K. Matsubara $3, Mrs. Yoshiko Matsubara $1, N. Matsubara $1, H. Matsubara $1, Shigeto Kobayashi $1, K. Kobayashi $1, T. Kobayashi $1, H. Kobayashi $1, S. Suzuki $1, K. Suzuki $1, S. Kodama $1, M. Kodama $1, T. Matsubara $1.

News Briefs

Contestant. The Grand Forks Gym Club is holding a Blossom Queen contest this week to raise funds in aid of Crippled Children's Fund and other charitable projects. Three contestants are vying for the honor of being chosen queen. One of them is a Niseiette, Sadie Akaye. The contestants are all high school students, elected last week by the pupils themselves.

* * *

Ogopogo. Residents of the Okanagan are viewing with alarm reports from the coast that a syndicate wants to capture their "caddy" and turn him into a sideshow attraction. However they are more concerned about Ogopogo, the monster of Indian legend, which inhabits the deep water of Okanagan Lake.

"Let them have Caddy if they want him," says A. W. Howlett, president of the Vernon Board of Trade, "but if they come near Ogopogo we will shoot on sight."

* * *

Weather. Vancouverites are blaming their colds, sharp tempers and aching bones on the unusually heavy rainfall during winter and spring. Doctors and psychologists claim they are crazy, and add that excess moisture has no effect on health and temperament. The weatherman, on being asked to explain the heavy rainfall, simply said: "It's just unusually unusual—that's all."

* * *

Per Capita Wages. Based on the employment situation prevailing on Feb. 1, the Dominion bureau of statistics reported that B.C. workers had the highest average weekly earnings than any other province with a per capita weekly pay of $34.12. Alberta was next with $32.95. Saskatchewan's was $31.86. Lowest province was Prince Edward Island with $26.15. The all-Canada average was $31.94.

Of 20 Canadian cities analyzed, Windsor led with $42.12. Vancouver came next with $38. Quebec City's average was lowest with $27.39.

The report was based on official figures sent in by thousands of firms employing staffs of 15 or more persons.

* * *

More Wheat. Instead of sending more American troops to Japan to halt possible food riots, the U.S. will send more wheat as an alternative, according to Secretary of Agriculture Anderson.

"Some people have criticized our policy of sending wheat to Japan," Anderson said, "but Gen. MacArthur said to us, 'Give me more wheat or more soldiers,' and so we are sending the wheat."

* * *

Epidemic. Stern emergency measures are being taken by health authorities in Tokyo in an effort to check a nation-wide typhus epidemic which is reported to be spreading in the Japanese capital. A smallpox epidemic is raging throughout Japan but has not hit Tokyo. However, the smallpox danger is threatening, according to the health officials.

* * *

New Ferry. Premier Hart of B.C. announced recently that $200,000 has been earmarked by the public works department for an additional ferry between Kelowna and Westbank on Okanagan Lake.

* * *

Repatriation. At a recent annual convention, the B.C. chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, passed a resolution urging the repatriation of all Japanese in Canada.

Subscribe to The New Canadian

Niseis in India

Geography Books Do Not Give All the Facts About the East

The troopship ploughed through the Atlantic Ocean, down the French and Spanish coast, then changed its direction and slipped through the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea. Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey slipped by, and at length the ship drew up at Port Said at the head of Suez Canal.

Soldiers attired in summer clothes scampered up on deck, crowding the rails. Below, gangs of sweating natives worked on the wharves.

A soldier idly flipped his cigarette butt over the side. Immediately a swarm of cigarette-hungry natives scrambled for the butt. A few other soldiers threw cigarettes. Then more and more soldiers joined in. Bill automatically reached inside his pocket and watched the cigarette spiral down to the waiting workers below.

He watched the mad, chaotic scene as natives fought each other, trying to snatch a cigarette, smoked or unsmoked, in whole or in pieces. It didn't matter as long as it was tobacco—to them, a luxury and a necessity.

THE RED SEA area was stifling hot. Water was drunk by the gallons. A few soldiers went too far and as a result ended up in the ship hospital with dysentery.

The air in the hold of the ship was foul and heavy with the sweat of perspiring men. Sleeping was a nightmare and many went up on deck hoping to find sleeping space on an already crowded deck.

In the morning, men woke up in hammocks sticky and wet with the previous night's sweat. For Bill, the Red Sea was the most miserable part of the whole trip to the Far East. But it was a temporary discomfort and he took it as it came, just like the others.

The break finally came. They were getting off at Bombay. Soldiers rejoiced at the news. Bill was no different, and he followed the crowd as it surged on deck hoping to sight land, by then a symbol of space and fresh air.

OFF IN THE distance India rose out of the sea, a dim line against the horizon. About a mile from shore, a filthy smell floated across the span of water, bringing with it a sharp warning of the conditions to be found in India.

Bill and the other Nisei soldiers shifted fast once they went ashore. They were due to leave for Poona immediately.

Bombay station was a filthy place, whose wretchedness was aggravated by foul-smelling smoke from native cigarettes. Lacking nothing better than to wait for the train, one Nisei went for a walk. A moment later, Bill and the others saw him return — with a broad smile, and a well-wrapped handkerchief. He carefully uncovered the package and triumphantly showed them a beautifully set ring. It was gold, he swore, and he paid only 12 rupees when asked for 40. A few days later, the unfortunate Nisei was polishing the tarnish on the ring, by then common knowledge that it was made purely from brass. His was a typical case, a precedent of what was to happen to most of the Niseis later on.

AT POONA Bill and his Nisei friends went through one week of intensive jungle training. Then they were shunted to Calcutta, a city of filthy streets and utter lack of sanitation, where people slept on door steps and women squatted down on streets feeding their babies. A soldier could not hope to walk down the main section of town without mauling beggars following at his heels and pleading for alms.

Freakish and maimed natives roamed the streets. Syphilitic cripples maimed in body and soul was a common sight. Women with goiters, evidently thinking nothing of it, carried on as usual with the drudgery of Indian life.

This was India, the India Bill had never known or heard of until he had seen it for himself.

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[illegible] KUSURI			.50
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[illegible]		.30
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[illegible]		.30
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Exclusion Prompted By Prejudice Says Post; Urges Reparation For Japanese American Evacuees

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The wartime treatment of Japanese Americans, particularly the evacuation and exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestery from the West Coast, "remains a smudge upon our national honor and a threat to elementary principles of freedom," the Washington Post declared on March 28 in an editorial which saluted the War Relocation Authority for a "job well done" in handling "the most distasteful of war jobs, the detention upon mere suspicion and without trial of approximately 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry."

The Post declared that the WRA's job "was made necessary through the decision of Gen. John L. DeWitt to exclude all Japanese Americans" from the West Coast area.

Noting that Gen. DeWitt's order has been validated by the Supreme Court on grounds of military necessity, the Post added that "we hold still to the opinion we have expressed on a number of occasions that the exclusion was altogether unnecessary, that it was prompted more by blind racial prejudice than by military considerations."

The Supreme Court's validation of it amounted, as Mr. Justice Murphy charged in a dissenting opinion, to a "legalization of racism," the Post said.

The Post declared that the Federal government owed the evacuees generous help in getting reestablished and "restitution for their property losses."

"Once the exclusion error was committed, guardianship of the uprooted Japanese Americans became a Federal responsibility," the Post noted. "They had to be kept in detention centres until they could be relocated in parts of the country other than the West Coast. The burden of discharging this unhappy obligation was given to an emergency agency, the War Relocation Authority, headed at first by Milton Eisenhower, later and through most of its existence by Dillon S. Myer. It performed its task with humanity, with efficiency and with a conscientious sense of trusteeship toward the evacuees which made amends for the terrible hardship inflicted upon them.

"All the men associated in this undertaking, and in particular Mr. Myer, who fought valiantly and pertinaciously against prejudice for the rights of these unfortunates in his charge, can take pride in a difficult job exceedingly well done.

"When at last the Army rescinded its exclusion order about 57,500 evacuees moved back to their former homes to the West Coast states. But about 51,500 settled eastward in new homes. Perhaps the dispersal will have some benefits in better integration of the Japanese Americans into American society. The loyalty of those left here has been meticulously scrutinized. Out of the whole number in the relocation centres, some 3,000, including quite innocent family members were transferred to internment camps administered by the Department of Justice; and about 4,700 persons were voluntarily repatriated to Japan—many of them, no doubt, because the treatment they received here convinced them they had no hope of leading free lives in America."

Pay Damage To Evacuees Says Law Professor

NEW YORK. — The United States government "owes reparations" to the 100,000 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the West Coast and confined in war relocation centres, Eugene V. Rostow, professor of law at Yale University, declared in a letter published by the New York Times in April.

Prof. Rostow, author of an article of the legality of the evacuation which appeared in Harper's in Sept., 1945, under the title "Our Greatest Wartime Mistake," declared that the evacuees "should be allowed to present claims for war damage like other innocent victims of the war program."

"Until the wrong is acknowledged and made right we shall have failed to meet the responsibility of a democratic society—the obligation of equal justice," he stated.

Prof. Rostow cited the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Duncan case in which it declared the wartime exercise of martial law in Hawaii illegal "at least as to individuals arrested long after the Pearl Harbor emergency."

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New Denver P.T.A. Holds Elections

NEW DENVER, B.C.—Local residents recently held a meeting to elect executives for the P.T.A. Results were as follows: Y. Iwasaki, president; K. Takagi, vice-president; T. Baba, chairman; S. Kawazoye, vice-chairman; T. Takenaka, secretary; S. Morimito, assistant secretary; Mrs. T. Kotajima, treasurer; Mrs. K. Ryoji and Mrs. Shimizu, auditors.

Suga, Uno Sign Up For Baseball In Montreal

MONTREAL, P.Q.—After rejecting offers from Marcel Dufresne, president of Three Rivers baseball team of the Canadian-American league, to try out for his team, Kaz Suga has signed up with St. John in the Provincial league, a semi-professional loop.

The first game of the Provincial loop will be played in the early part of May.

Yuki Uno, who played for Kik last year, has signed up with the same team this season. Kik will be playing in the Atwater league as well as the Metropolitan league.

Appointed News Editor On University Paper

HAMILTON, Ont.—Miss Margaret Inouye, Niselette student at McMaster University in Hamilton, has been appointed to the position of news editor on the staff of the university newspaper, The Silhouette.

Lemon Creek School Holds Last Concert

LEMON CREEK, B.C. — The public school students of this centre presented a concert on the evening of April 12 and 13 at the school hall. Both performances were well attended.

Principal Misao Hatanaka thanked local residents for the fine support in making the concert such a huge success, probably the last school concert to be held in this centre.

J. Ikeno Becomes Union Member

TORONTO, Ont. — Junji Ikeno, formerly on the staff of The New Canadian, has recently become a member of the International Typographical Union.

He will be classed as apprentice for one more year, and then will be promoted to a journeyman.

He is employed by the T. H. Best Printing Co. in Toronto, and his work is chiefly linotyping.

New Club Formed by Coaldale Niseis

COALDALE, Alta.—Recently the Coaldale Doshi Seinen-kai held a reorganization meeting. The outcome was a constitution for the club and a new club name, "Coaldale Cubs." The club is essentially a social and athletic organization for the time being.

Returned Missionary Gives Talk on Kagawa

WINNIPEG, Man.—Members of the Nisei Girls' Mission Circle and the Merle Wilson Joshi Dendokai were guests of the St. James Mission Circle at a meeting held at St. James United Church on April 10. The Nisei girls led the devotional period while the St. James girls provided entertainment and refreshments.

The guest speaker was Miss Blanche Mecaffin, former missionary in Japan, who spoke on the life and work of Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa.

In Passing

(Continued from page 2)

The [illegible] reports that Kiji [illegible] and [illegible] have been posted in [illegible], [illegible] in Saigon, [illegible] in Java and Ted [illegible] in Tokyo.

Nuptial and Personal Notes

Weddings

UYESUGI—YONEMURA

TASHME, B.C.—Of considerable interest to friends in B.C. and the East, was the marriage of Masaye Jane, third daughter of Mr. Senzo Yonemura, and Kazuo Uyesugi, only son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Hashizume, on April 6.

The bride was beautifully attired in a gown of white satin and a floor length veil held in place with a flower-edged organdy halo. She carried a bouquet of carnations, tulips and hyacinth.

Attending her was the bride's sister, Kanaye Barbara, in a long gown of apricot taffeta. Tina Niiya, the niece of the bride, and Yasuko Mizutani, the niece of the groom, were the flower-girls. Tom Uyesugi supported the groom.

Reverend MacWilliams officiated at this charming ceremony. Miss M. McLachlan was the organist. Mrs. K. Nomoto sang a solo during the signing of the register.

The baishakunins for the event were Dr. and Mrs. Shimokura and Mr. and Mrs. Y. Irizawa.

An elaborate reception followed at the home of the groom. There were over 120 guests present.

The couple left on a honeymoon to the interior of B.C.

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TABATA—YAKASHIRO

LEMON CREEK, B.C.—Miss Sumiko Yakashiro, eldest daughter of Mr. Takekuma Yakashiro of Lemon Creek, and Mr. Hiroshi Tabata of Turin, Alta., were married here on March 16. Rev. D. Katatsu performed the ceremony. The couple left on a honeymoon trip to Nelson, B.C.

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HIGO—TANIGAMI

TURIN, Alta. — Miss Haruko Tanigami and Mr. Mitera Higo were married at the local Buddhist Church on April 10.

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NAKAMURA—MOTOMURA

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—Miss Umeko Motomura and Mr. Susumu Nakamura were married at the local Buddhist Church on April 20.

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SAKON—KADONAGA

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—Miss Miya Kadonaga and Mr. Matsuji Sakon were married here on March 30.

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NAGANO—ONO

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—Miss Kimiko Ono, daughter of Mr. Masahiro Ono of Taber, and Mr. Kenzo Nagano of Picture Butte were married at the local Buddhist Church on January 28.

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KIYOOKA—IKEDA

TURIN, Alta. — Miss Keiko Ikeda, eldest daughter of Mr. Yoshihiko Ikeda of Turin, and Mr. George Hiyooka of Opal, Alta., were married at the local Buddhist Church on April 6.

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FUKAMI—TOMOMITSU

DIAMOND CITY, Alta. — Miss Sachiko Tomomitsu, eldest daughter of Mr. Haruichi Tomomitsu of Nobleford, Alta., and Mr. Katsumi Fukami of Diamond City, were married at the local Buddhist Church on Feb. 17.

Engagements

TABER, Alta.—Mr. Tsuru[illegible] Mishima has announced the engagement of his second daughter Aiko, to Motoharu Yoshihara, second son of Mr. Shimetaro Yoshihara of Barnwell, Alta. on [illegible] 20. Baishakunins were Mr. [illegible] Mrs. H. Nakamura and Mr. [illegible] Mrs. S. Yamamoto.

* * *

WINNIPEG, Man.—The engagement is announced of Miss Sum[illegible] Hozaki of Curtiss Siding and [illegible] George Ogino of this city. Go-betweens are Mr. and Mrs. T[illegible] Nakamura and Mr. and Mrs. Kumetaro Matsuba. The engagement took place April 13.

Obituary

SHINJI SAKAMOTO

VERNON, B.C.—Shinji Sakamoto, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Mamoru Sakamoto, died at [illegible] Vernon Hospital. Funeral services were held on April 1.

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Card of Thanks

We wish to express our sincere thanks to many friends in Lemon Creek and the various interior towns in B.C. for their many courtesies and kindnesses. We also wish to thank our friends for the gifts received at the time of our departure.

Frank and Anne Marubashi
c/o Homewood Sanatorium
Guelph, Ont.

* * *

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to friends in Tashme for their many kindnesses during my stay and for their best wishes and gifts at the time of my leaving.

Shigeru Marum[illegible]
East Selkirk, Man.

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Acknowledgement

The very generous donation from the following are gratefully acknowledged by The New Canadian: Mr. Shigeyuki Oye of [illegible]bank, B.C., on the occasion of [illegible] recent marriage; Mr. Ichino [illegible]bata of Turin, Alta., on the occasion of his son's recent marriage.

Sanatorium

(Continued from page 1)

ATTITUDE IMPROVED

But it is more probable that [illegible] traditionally T.B.-fearing Japanese have greatly improved in their attitude to this disease. If nothing else, the fact that a great many patients get well enough to be discharged should be an impressive object lesson.

The sanatoriums [illegible] always [illegible] crowded. It is [illegible] not to the greater [illegible] the disease, but [illegible] to the [illegible] covery of hidden cases and [illegible] detection of new cases [illegible] stage.

The patients have [illegible] gripes, but to an [illegible] some knowledge of the [illegible] ration facilities [illegible] have expected [illegible] patients seem to [illegible] now.

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